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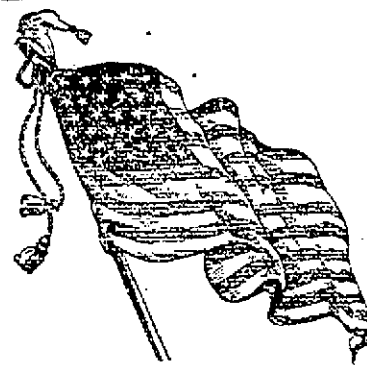
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In great variety & styles.
Old Styles Selling Cheaper than Ever
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A new building, containing about 60 rooms, each
with its own bath, and a large dining hall, and kitchen,
The house can be sold at once, or let out as a hotel.
Any one wishing to purchase a good location, or build
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By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M.D., LL.D.
Just received at Sutherland's Literary Emporium
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Sweet oil of the Sign of the golden Star, No. 1



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breezes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

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JAMES T. LEWIS.

of Columbia County.

FOR VICE GOVERNOR.

WYMAN SPOONER.

of Walworth County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

LEWIS FAIRCHILD.

of Dane County.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

SAMUEL D. HASTINGS.

of Trempealeau County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

WINFIELD SMITH.

of Milwaukee County.

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER.

W. M. R. RAMSEY.

of Ozaukee County.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

JOSIAH L. PICKARD.

of Grant County.

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

HENRY CORDIER.

of Winnebago County.

Republican County Nominations.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

First District—Composed of the towns of Center, Janesville, Argyle, Porter and Union.

THOMAS EARLE, of Porter.

Third District—Composed of the towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.

GUY WARE, of La Prairie.

Fourth District—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Tipton.

DAVID MERRILL, of the town of Beloit.

Fifth District—Composed of the City of Janesville.

J. W. STORREY.

Sixth District—Composed of the Towns of Rock, New Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

DR. JEROME BURGESS, of Avon.

FOR SUPERVISOR AT LARGE.

R. T. POWELL, of Fulton.

SUPERVISOR—FIRST DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Center, Janesville, Argyle, Porter and Union.

DANIEL JOHNSON, of Union.

SUPERVISOR—THIRD DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.

S. S. NORTROP, of Clinton.

SUPERVISOR—FOURTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Beloit and the Towns of Beloit and Tipton.

M. A. NORTROP.

SUPERVISOR—FIFTH DISTRICT—Composed of the City of Janesville.

ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

SUPERVISOR—SIXTH DISTRICT—Composed of the Towns of Rock, New Ark, Plymouth, Avon and Spring Valley.

W. M. R. TRIPP, of Town of Rock.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

First District—Composed of the towns of Center, Janesville, Argyle, Porter and Union.

ROBERT A. RICHARDS, of the Town of Center.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

Second District—Composed of the towns of Tipton, Beloit, Clinton, Johnson and La Prairie.

ALBERT WHITFORD, of Milton.

WHAT C. L. VALLANDIGHAM SAID:

"I HAVE NOT VOTED FOR ANY ARMY OR NAVY BILL, OR ANY ARMY OR NAVY APPROPRIATION, SINCE THE MEETING OF CONGRESS ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1861."—*Vallandigham, Dayton, August, 1862.*

"He [Vallandigham] does not think re-union can ever be accomplished by coercion; but goes for peace, hoping that Union may result; BUT AT ANY RATE HE GOES FOR PEACE, PREFERRING EVEN SEPARATION TO SUBJUGATION OR EXTERMINATION."—*Willington, N. C., Journal.*

"I propose to *** recognize the existence of secession as a fixed fact."

"I propose to establish FOUR instead of two grand sections of the Union."—*Speech Dec. 20, 1861.*

"Then, sir, I am not a southern man neither—ALTHOUGH IN THIS MOST UNHOLY AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL UCKADEE AGAINST THE SOUTH, in the midst of the INVASION, ARSON, INSURRECTION AND MURDER TO WHICH SHE HAS BEEN SUBJECT, and with which she is still threatened, with the TORCH OF THE INCENDIARY AND THE DAGGER OF THE ASSASSIN SUSPENDED OVER HER—MY MOST CORDIAL SYMPATHIES ARE WHOLLY WITH HER."—*Page 44, Vail's Record.*

WHAT H. L. PALMER SAID:

"I HOPE TO SEE THE DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT UPON AMERICAN RIGHTS IN THE PERSON OF VALLANDIGHAM, CULMINATE IN HIS ELECTION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF OHIO."

A dispatch from Cincinnati says: Returns from eighty-five counties give Brough 61,482 majority—a gain of 56,039, with three counties to hear from.

The recent expedition from Fort Monroe up York river, etc., destroyed 150 boats and schooners that the rebels had been preparing for a naval expedition.

Mrs. Jessie Fremont is yet at Nahant, Mass., enjoying the beauties of that "sea-girt shore." The General is proprietor of one of the best houses on the peninsula.

A Baltimore correspondent, referring to the probability of another rebel raid, says that he observes an unusual number of strange faces on the streets there, and ominous gatherings of secessionists at certain places, which was the case before the other raids.

A young lady, recently blown off some high cliffs on the coast of England, was preserved from death by her crinoline, which caught her, blowing, but, unhurt, as the winds blew her below.

Meade and Lee.

The recent movements in the federal and rebel armies, in the vicinity of Washington, still remain in the fog, but the probabilities are that Lee attempted to get between Meade and Washington, and was prevented by the sudden and skillful retreat of our forces. Having failed in his object, Lee will, very likely, retire towards Richmond, as this is not a good season of the year for raids into the northern states or southern troops.

The Vote of the Soldiers.

There can, hereafter, be no doubt of the sentiment of the army in relation to pending political questions. Even the most bigoted and ascerpolous copperhead must admit that those who fight our battles are opposed to the copperhead policy of ending the rebellion—that is, submission to the rebels by armistice and compromise.—Eighteen Iowa regiments and batteries heard from vote as follows: Stone 4,174; Tuttle 764. The Ohio soldiers have, as far as heard from, voted as follows: Brough 23,428; Vallandigham 5841. The rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Columbus, held an election, at which Vallandigham received 1,079 votes, and Brough 2. The rebels know their friends, but no better than the Union soldiers in the field.

Maximilian accepts with Conditions.

By the last foreign arrival we learn that the Archduke Maximilian has received the Mexican deputation which came to offer him the throne of Mexico. He tells them that he accepts with the conditions that he shall receive the universal vote of the Mexican people, and guarantees of the recognition and support of England and France. If there is a fair vote of the people there is not the least danger that he will be elected Emperor, but with the examples of the Bonapartes before us, it is easy to see how an election is made unanimous. Before the question can be decided by the people events may transpire which will make his acceptance dangerous or impossible. Should our rebellion be closed up within the next three months by the defeat of the rebels, France and her Austrian catspaw may find it convenient to withdraw without an election.

Beloit Supervisor.

By an oversight we have neglected to put the name of M. A. NORTROP, esq., into the ticket under our editorial head as the candidate for supervisor in the Beloit district. He was nominated by the convention which nominated Mr. Merrill for the assembly. Mr. NORTROP has had much experience in the old county board, and been repeatedly entrusted with important public duties by his immediate constituents. He is fully qualified, and would make an excellent representative of the district.

TELEGRAPHIC.—Our report to-day mentions several items of special interest to Wisconsin readers. Col. Fairchild has been promoted to brigadier general for his bravery and merit. A timely tribute to an excellent officer and deserving man. Gen. King has resigned his commission in the army and started as minister to Rome. Gov. Salomon has been successful in his persevering efforts to obtain credit in the coming draft for the surplus of volunteers in this state. Wisconsin has truly a faithful friend in Gov. Salomon.

RETURN OF THE IRON BRIGADE.—It is stated that the old Iron Brigade, to which our 2d, 6th and 7th belong, will probably return home when the Army of the Potomac goes into winter quarters. If, as is said, the campaign has already closed by the retreat of Lee, we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing those war-worn veterans in our midst. They ought to have a public reception, commensurate in some degree with their sacrifices and heroism. Their reputation is unequalled in the army, having fought more battles than any other brigade in the army. Their time must be within six or seven months of expiration, as they were among the first that enlisted.

The Capture of the Steamboat Burners.

We are permitted to copy the following account of the capture of three of the villainous who have been engaged in burning steamboats on the Mississippi river, under the pay of the rebel confederacy. The letter was written by Lieut. George Budd, of the second Iowa cavalry:

Memphis, Oct. 12, 1863.
Dear Mother—On Saturday last the monotony of camp life at Memphis was broken by an order from headquarters to leave that night with one day's rations. The curiosity and inquisitiveness of the soldier is always made manifest on such occasions, and this time there was no lack of it, as it had been some time since we had a night adventure. Each and every one, I think, questioned me as to where we were going and what we were expected to do. The only answer I was able to make was that they were expected to obey orders and ask no questions. As soon as night had fairly set in we went into the saddle and were off. The night was dark and the roads very rough; we pushed rapidly and silently forward until 2 o'clock, when the column halted, and the colonel called the officers to the front to give them instructions and assign their positions; as we were then within half a mile of Hernando, the object of our adventure was then made known. You have of course noticed with pity and horror the many accounts of the destruction of our steamers on the river by fire, the work of some fiend in human shape. From information received by our government it was decided that these devils incarnate were employed by the bogus confederacy. Having arrived at this conclusion the next step was, if possible, to catch the individual parties engaged in this despicable work. On Saturday last a man arrived here from Nashville and reported to the General that he was in the employ of these boat-burners. They were to pay him \$200 in gold, or \$270 in greenbacks, for every boat he fired. They gave him money at Nashville to pay his passage with the understanding that he was to burn

the boat. Instead of doing this he reported to the General, and told him that four of the parties were citizens of Hernando, Miss., consequently he ordered us to go through in the night to make sure of the game.

After the Colonel had given us our instructions we waited until just as day was breaking, we dashed into the town and in less than five minutes we had it completely surrounded, so that a mouse could not have escaped without a lead compliment had followed close in his wake. One company was detailed to search the houses, with instructions to bring every male citizen to the court house, in order that the individual who gave the information might identify the parties, as he accompanied us for that purpose. Inside of an hour we had three of the parties, (the fourth not being at home), and were on our way back to camp 26 miles distant. We moved about five miles, halted to feed and take a lunch, just got comfortably to eating when a company of rebels dashed up in the rear and commenced to bang away at us. We settled their hash in a few minutes; finished our lunch and moved on to camp, which we reached at three p. m., having marched upwards of 60 miles in 20 hours.

I am in hopes the authorities will make short work of these individuals. I don't know as I ever wanted to shoot a powerless man, before, since I have been a soldier, but I could have shot all three of those without any compunctions of conscience whatever. We claim a little—just a mite—of credit, for catching these fellows. I hope nobody will begrudge it us.

There is fighting all along the road from here to Corinth. The rebels get the worst of it all the time. They have not as yet succeeded in interrupting communication to any extent.

This is election day with us—I am thinking when the returns from the Iowa soldiers are published it will make copperheads quake in their boots. I am officer of the picket guard this morning; my time is most up. Good by; my kind regards to all friends. Alice will write a few lines. Your affectionate son, GEORGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

The proclamation for volunteers meets with much favor. It will be demonstrated, by the time congress meets, if it is feasible, and, if not, the conscription law will not be recommended for change by the authorities.

Gen. Rufus King has been appointed Minister to Rome. He, yesterday, turned over his command in the army to General Couchman, issued a farewell order, and set out for his post.

The rumor that the rebels have crossed into Maryland, is without confirmation. One theory is that Lee is foraging in the Shenandoah Valley.

It is said that a general order will be issued by the war department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the states of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Western Virginia, and Tennessee. All loyal owners will be allowed \$300 for each slave that may enlist; the slave to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but they will not be paid for.

Gov. Salomon, of Wisconsin, is here, and has succeeded in having the quota of volunteers credited to his state in the draft that is to be made.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Mason to Jeff Davis, and was found among the intercepted correspondence of the latter. It plainly shows the treasonable purpose of the writer at the time:

My Dear Sir: I have a letter from Wise, of the 27th, full of spirit. He says the Governors of North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana have already agreed to the rendezvous at Raleigh, and others will. This is in your most private ear. He says, further, that he had official requested you to exchange with Virginia, on fair terms of difference, percussion for flint muskets. I don't know the usage or power of the department in such cases; but, if it can be done, ever by liberal construction, I hope you will accede. Was there not an appropriation at the last session for counterfeiting flint into percussion shot? If so, would it not furnish good reason for extending such facilities to the states? Virginia probably has more arms than the other southern states, and would divide in case of need. In a letter, yesterday, to a committee in South Carolina, I gave it as my judgment, in the event of Fremont's election, that the south should not pause, but proceed at once to immediate, absolute, and eternal separation. So I am a candidate for the first ballot. Wise says his accounts from Philadelphia are cheering for old Buck in Pennsylvania. I hope they be not delusive.

(Signed) "J. M. MASON."

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The condition of affairs generally with Meade's army is highly satisfactory. He has followed the rebels in all their attempts to surprise and outflank him. There has been no general engagement. The guerrillas have been troublesome and captured soldiers' weapons.

Dispatches from Harper's Ferry to-day say all is quiet there. At Martinsburg and along the entire line of the railroad, trains are running through as usual.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
Accounts from the army of the Potomac say there are no tidings of Lee's whereabouts, as he has recently materially changed his position. Such dispositions have been made of our own army as will meet all contingencies.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Meade's army is within the defenses of Washington.

Heavy firing of artillery was for an hour or two heard this morning in the direction of Manassas.

The following was received at headquarters to-day:

To Major General H. W. Halleck: The following dispatch has just been received from Brig. Gen. Geo. Crooks, commanding the 2d cavalry division:

ROCKSVILLE, Oct. 18.
I have to inform you that I have had three fights with the enemy since I left Sequatchie Valley, whipping him very badly each time. The last battle ended at

Farmington, Tenn., where I fought Wheeler's cavalry command with but two brigades. I cut his force in two, scattering a large part of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, one thousand stand of cavalry arms, and two hundred and forty prisoners besides the wounded.

As I pushed on after the enemy immediately I have not been able to ascertain the number of their killed and wounded; but it was very large. They were scattered over a distance of sixteen miles from this place.

Their retreat was a perfect rout. Their movements were retreating and scattering over the country. I pursued them with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine, I was only able to come up with two regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain my passage. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty, and scattering the remainder in the mountains.

I crossed the river, and found they had all crossed at a ford some three miles above Samp's Ferry, where they commenced to cross. I never saw troops more demoralized. I am satisfied their loss in this raid was not less than 2,000. No fear need be entertained of their making another sally. (Signed) Geo. Crooks, Brig. Gen. Com. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major Gen.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 17.
The rebels are in full retreat into Virginia. Shackleford is at Bristol. All is quiet at Loudon. Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard arrived to-day.

FOURTEEN MONROE, Oct. 19.
The Richmond papers of yesterday have the following highly important news:

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 18.
Twenty-seven regiments of Yankee cavalry, and mounted infantry, estimated at 14,000 men, passed Greenville Tennessee, en route to make a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, and attack our forces at Biddle Bridge, six miles west of Greenville, on Saturday, the 10th. Our forces withdrew to Henderson's, ten miles east of Greenville. The enemy's battery succeeded in reaching our rear. Our men fell back to Zollicoffer until the Yankees, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol. Our loss in both days was 300 killed and wounded. Our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol and are reported to have advanced towards Abingdon with a heavy force supposed to number from 8,000 to 10,000.

Joe Hooker is in command in east Tennessee. Burnside has left, having resigned or been dismissed. Three regiments of Tennessee renegades have been organized, and 400 refugees are following the Yankee army. The enemy destroyed no property in east Tennessee, as they expect to hold the country permanently.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 19.
Herold's special.—It is now quite definitely settled that the rebels are making back towards the Rapidan, and our army offers them battle by advancing. Construction trains have run as far as Brown Station, to-day, and to-morrow supply trains will run to or beyond that point. The treacherous train at Brown was burned by the rebels. The track between Manassas and Capital Station is almost wholly torn up by them. Slight skirmishing to-day does not indicate that a general engagement is probable, and the campaign, except the pursuit of the fleeing rebels, may be considered closed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
Yesterday White's and Mosby's guerrillas, numbering about 1,000 men, came down from Aldie, near Chantilly, and taking the Frying Pan road, succeeded in getting between the army and the defenses, and came down within a mile of the chain bridge and fired into the rifle pits of one of the forts. Several officers were captured, together with six men of the 13th New York cavalry, and a number of wagons, &c. Our cavalry were sent in pursuit, and overtook them, a brisk fight ensued, in which the rebels were defeated and driven with considerable loss.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
The Secretary of War returned this morning from his interview with Gen. Meade at his headquarters in the field. Military authorities here have not reached any positive conclusion as to either the strength or position of Lee's army. Our cavalry find the enemy in every direction, but their main body has been effectually concealed. One opinion entertained is that Lee has retreated behind Bull Run mountains and falling back towards his entrenched position on the Rapidan, but by some of the most experienced officers here it is believed the principal part of his infantry have been sent in the direction of Harper's Ferry and Winchester, with a view of covering and supporting another extensive cavalry raid into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.
Yesterday a reconnaissance was made by Col. Chapman and a portion of 1st brigade Buford's cavalry division, composed of the 8th Illinois and 5th New York cavalry regiments. Col. Chapman visited Chantilly, Aldie and Drainsville, without discovering the enemy. It was discovered that Stuart with his cavalry had passed the day before in the direction of Aldie, and yesterday towards Leesburg. It is believed they are en route for Maryland.

As ascertained this morning, the rebels are building forts along the railroad track from Manassas toward the Rappahannock, thus destroying the rails and rendering the road unfit for use, and also destroying all the bridges along the route. It is almost conclusive that this movement of Lee's is to deceive Meade by leading him to expect a raid on a large scale, while the real design is to keep Meade from advancing his forces, the rebels in the meantime burying reinforcements to Bragg.

From the Richmond Sentinel of the 13th we understand that in consequence of the election of the Breckinridge administration, the president has felt it his duty to dismiss them all from the confederacy.

A Washington dispatch to the Herald says Col. Lucius Fairchild, of the 2d Wisconsin regiment, was to-day made brigadier general for gallantry in the battle of Gettysburg.

The Tribune has the following important announcement in its editorial columns: We understand upon authority from Washington which we deem trustworthy, that Rosecrans is about to be removed from the Army of the Cumberland. His successor is not yet publicly named.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.
Flour less active, downward tendency, at 58.00s, 10 extra state; 57.00s, 10 R. E. O. Wheat receipts 41,774; unsettled; spring quite firm, winter dull; 1,294.31 Chicago spring; 1,284.33 Milwaukee club; 1,344.37 extra Iowa; 1,354.39 winter red. Corn receipts 7,424 bushels; active, closes higher, 1.00s, 10c in store. Oats lower, at 76.75. Pork quiet. Lard shade easier. Whisky firm, at 81.

Stocks better, active. Gold 49 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.
It has been rumored for several days that Rosecrans is to be relieved from his command, but inquiries of those best in-

formed have failed to elicit either an affirmative or a negative response.

The Rebel Attempt to Blow Up the New Ironsides at Newport.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 10, 1863.
At half past nine o'clock on Monday night the quartermaster on watch aboard the New Ironsides reported to the officer of the deck a suspicious craft, with smoke stack, and very low in the water, making directly toward the vessel. The night, although clear, and the sky studded with stars, was nevertheless unusually dark, and but little could be distinguished of the stranger except the smokepipe and her low hull, the latter extremely indistinct; she appeared to be steaming at a speed of seven knots an hour. How else could she have passed our picket boats, and a question to be considered, for the vessel was not at all likely to be seen, and to fire upon her, without first determining her character and intention, might result in serious damage than if she were an enemy; so she was allowed to come within hailing distance. More and more distinct she appeared as she approached—a cigar-shaped hull, after the pattern of the Wisconsin gunboat, driving before it through the water a smaller object, which could hardly be distinguished; a black smoke-pipe, from which issued a thin cloud of black smoke, but no other indication of the motive power within, were visible. Still she glided on, the object of her approach either the frigate itself or the Devil, which lay moored on the port side. Coming near enough to hear, she was hailed and ordered to stop, but she neither replied or obeyed the summons. All hands were ordered to quarters; a gun was fired, but the curious craft, at too low a level, and the ball passed over her. A second shot followed the first, with the same result; then a volley of musketry, setting up for a moment, with its flash, the steamer, the torpedo at her bow, and the figure of a man, sitting astride of the cigar-shaped hull, engaged in steering. This man, whose name is Tombs, and who is now in iron on board the flag ship, fired a shot in retaliation, which severely wounded Ensign Howard, the officer of the deck. He pretends to have been sailing master of the expedition, which he undoubtedly was, is a man of moderate height, stout, muscular frame, a dark, wrinkled skin, dark eyes, and coarse black hair and beard. There were three others with him, all under command of Lieut. Glassel, formerly of the United States navy. He is said to be a man of superior talents and bravery; was captured some time since and confined in the Warren, and subsequently on being released, rejoined the southern army; he is now a prisoner on the Oregon. The petty brig from the frigate after the first volley became rapid and continuous, but seemed in no way to interfere with the execution of the plan had in view by those aboard the steamer, as she approached nearer and nearer each moment to the "Ironsides," her bow pointed toward the latter's side, and ran close in under her guns. At this moment a terrific explosion took place, jarring the great iron plated hull of the frigate, and sending into the air a huge volume of water that fell in torrents all around, and entering the smoke-pipe of the little steamer immediately extinguished her fires. When this had subsided, and the sea was again calm, nothing whatever was to be seen of her; the supposition is that she went down. But she was not the only one who perished; for two men, evidently members of her crew, who were picked up by a boat lowered for the purpose from the Ironsides. They are the two I have already mentioned, the seaman Tombs and Lieut. Glassel; but neither of them can tell what happened in the time between the explosion of the torpedo and the moment they found themselves battling with the waves, or say confidently whether the steamer sunk, or rekindling her fires, moved off in the direction of Charleston.

Very little injury was done the Ironsides; in truth, I may say, with the exception of a few dents, no harm whatever was sustained by her. She is a noble ship, and worth all the monitors together. The prisoners state that the people of Charleston have very little faith in the capacity of the torpedoes to do any serious damage to the harbor, but hold in great fear the terrible batteries of the New Ironsides.

As to the endurance of the ship, I would add that the shock she received was so severe that a huge chest, was thrown from its place in the lower hold against one of the stanchions, completely crushing the leg of a seaman who was unfortunate enough to be standing there. Twenty tons of water entered her decks.

This daring attempt, unprecedented in boldness by anything which has happened during the war, had its origin in the city of Charleston, where the cost was raised by subscription; some of the wealthiest citizens subscribing largely. The steamer was built there expressly for the purpose, the pattern of the Wisconsin gunboat being adopted as the one best suited for the accomplishment of the object they had in view; the material being of wood. The torpedo, which was of the largest size, and similar in shape somewhat to the steamer, was exploded by means of a percussion mine, and the fire was kept up until it was used to render it water proof. Large rewards were to be paid the men in case they succeeded in their desperate enterprise and came off safe, they being sanguine of blowing up the frigate, but never expecting to escape with their lives. Both steamer and torpedo were towed as far as Fort Sumter by another vessel; it was probably owing to this that they escaped the notice of our picket boats, these latter being engaged watching the movements of the convoy, which steamed here and there on the water, as if bound on a mission of mischief to her own, before gliding back to Charleston.

FROM CHARLESTON.—Letters from Charleston, of the 11th inst., report the military situation in that city, and no news worth reporting.

The Rebel—a newspaper formerly published at Charleston, and now issued from Augusta, Ga.—had an editorial, on the 9th, that is important. It is a glowing view of the situation, and admits that General Rosecrans obtains and holds the prize for which he crossed the Tennessee; and very plainly intimates that he will continue to hold it, and that, as a result, even if Rosecrans should not strike a blow, Bragg will be compelled to fall back from his present position. The whole article is full of meaning; and of the significant expressions, not the least prominent is that which speaks of the election of a peace democrat to the presidency as a result that would follow the defeat of Rosecrans. That, it also says, would insure the establishment of the southern confederacy. The Rebel, it is recollected, is the paper that first nominated Vallandigham for governor of Ohio, and pronounced him "a man of our (their) own sort."

FROM CHATTANOOGA.—Letters from Chattanooga, of the 11th inst., report the military situation in that city, and no news worth reporting.

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12, 23 63

U. S. 1/4 Sec 1, town 2, range 12
 bounded by Bluffmore, e by Beloit road, s
 by x, w by leveloy.

2 acres in lot 1, sec 1, town 2, range 12,	
fruit and pear,	2 77
land, w 1/4 sec 26, town 2, range 12, 55 0	
with 1/4 acre, w 1/4 of lot 2, sec 2, town	
12,	7
land of M C Smith, o 1/4 sec 26, town	
2, sec 2, range 12, 160 acres in w 1/2 sec 2, town 2, range	46 54
1 lot 4 in lot 4 in sec 2, town 2, range	
12, 5, sec 2, town 2, range 12,	492
in w 1/2 sec 2, town 2, range 12,	6 94
by highway, by J D Cole, by Whit-	
ney, w by Whitman and coal by,	665
	R. L. J. SMITH,
Clark of the county Board of Assessors,	
w. Among the Fifth. 1893.	1893.

Meritt's Sale.
HILL COLUMBIA BOOK CONCERN

On the third day of October, 1903,
at 2 in the forenoon of that day, on the right

and to the following described lands or

[illegible]

It is signed by virtue of the judgment of the

and was rendered in the following details:
 2nd day of May, 1903 in favor of the above
 named and against the said named d-dead
 and in full payment of the sum of \$1000
 to be paid, from the front of the Myers
 property to the corner in and county, on the
11th day of NOVEMBER, 1903,
 of record at the City and County of El Paso,
 Texas, by the said mortgagor, to wit:
 in presence of the State of Texas, county
 of El Paso, of the said county, to wit:
 the undersigned in full of and to two (2)
 payments to be made, according to the
 terms of the same, and also the undivided
 one-half interest in the southeast quarter
 of the thirty first (31st) and thirty second
 (32nd) county of Texas, containing twenty
 and more or less. Dated 29th of 1902.

WILLARD S. BRADLEY,
ATTY & COUNSELOR, PHILADELPHIA

[illegible]

U.S. & ALGANT,

Notice to Creditors.
JUNY COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
In matter of the Estate of William Eckelston, deceased.
They hereby caution
all creditors of said estate to call and return having
proved their claims and claims against Eckelston,
and against said estate, to the undersigned, having
credit to file in their claims not later than
the 1st of June, 1884, hereby given that the
15th of May, 1884, is the day of said estate
and the 15th day of September next
is the day of said estate. A full and true
statement of claims and against all claims and
all persons not so stated and deceased.

Wm. P. PHILLARD,
Clerk.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
COUNTY OF _____

BY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,
Roger, docket filing Alby, Louisa Allen
and bank of Buell.
and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-
tion day of June A B 1963, in favor of
of plaintiff a deed and the above named
1. I, the undersigned, and sell at public auc-
tion, to wit: on the steps in front of the
U. S. Courthouse, in the city of Janesville,
Wis., on
THE 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1963,
or on or after the forenoon of that day
or forenoon in the forenoon of that day
situated in the premises, to wit:
certain lot or parcel of land situate, lying
and being in the County of Walworth and State of Wis-
consin.

known and described as the southwest
the southeast quarter and the southeast
the southwest quarter of section number

[illegible]

and place above mentioned.—Date: September 1, 1900.
T. P. MORRIS, Sheriff.

Cassadapa & Gil's Personal Art's, a sloeb
of the deceased property is further
at the place above November next at two
o'clock in the afternoon, at the place above
on the 1st Oct. be it, 1863.
R. F. MBE, Jr, Clerk
Cassadapa & Gil's Personal Art's, a sloeb
NEW ORLEANS FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Master of the Estate or JOHN P. Hoyt, de-
ceased

...on the first Monday
...A.M., and that notice

LIVERMOUTH papers is not removed, by post, the
 of this order is then sent, six weeks
 of the paper is sold in the Daily Times
 of a paper is printed and is published
 of a paper is sold
 Court,
 ANGELO P. PRITCHARD,
 County Judge.

Notice to Creditors.
 IN THE COURT OF ROCK COUNTY.
 At the estate of JOHN R. Beale, deceased.
 I, John R. Beale, having been named to be the
 of the will of said deceased, and
 and need to pay to the creditors their claims
 and also need to pay to the creditors their claims
 of the will of said deceased, and
 of the will of said deceased, and
 of the will of said deceased, and

... A M and three o'clock P M, at his office of Ju. Ex. with P. C. V. Examination and ad-
mission, and held during the last of 1932.

AMOS P. PRICKARD, born 1855,
County Judge.

CIT COURT FOR ROSE COUNTY.

Know all men, that A. A. Prickard, and A. A. Prickard, Richard Bittick

of Wisconsin—To the above named defend-

herby summoned and required to answer
complaint of the plaintiff. In this action,
been filed in this court of the clerk of the
for said county, and of this copy is
served on you, and to answer copy of the
and complaint, in the said court, at your

the city of Janesville, Wis., within twenty
the service line not, exclusive of the day of

and that you can't find out the real com-
 ing in he will sell the plantations in this
 as the judgment of a man who has been
 and thirty-two years for \$63 10 dollars with
 and the rate of seven per cent, per an-
 nuity on the 21th day of May, one thousand eight
 hundred and eighty-one besides the costs and disburse-
 ments. Done at, 17th, 1849.
 R. OWLETON & JACKSON,
 Plaintiff's Att'ys. Jacksonville, Fla.

ORDINANCE—To prevent Drunkenness,
 and Common Carousal of the City of Janc-
 uanna as follows:
 Any person who shall be guilty of drunk-
 enness, shall on conviction forfeit a penal-
 ty of not less than one dollar nor more than ten dol-

of the court and with costs of suit at
of the court, for each and every offence.
October 3d, 1863. R. B. TREAP, Mayor.

O. H. WILKINSON,
City Clerk. oct33dw
ENTERS for 25 Cents each, new, light
rate, at
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

